The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

JOHN G. FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductor is determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use his very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publisher of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editor will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publisher, and all payments therefor enforced in his name.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents; one square one month $2,00, two squares $3,00, three squares $5,00, four squares $6,00, half column $10,00, one column 15,00. Executors or administrators notices $3,00; Auditors $2,50. Editorial notices twenty cents a line. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract. Transient advertisements must be pre-paid. Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

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JOHN G. FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

POETRY.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

SNOW FLAKES.

BY MARIAN ROSS.

From the cloud folds of heaven,
From depth of pure ether driven,
With spirit motion afloat in the air,
Like a myriad host of angels fair,—
Silently over all,—
A fleecy cloud,
For earth a shroud,—
Beautiful snow flakes of all.

Beautiful, beautiful snow,
Descending so soft and slow!
Nature from her bounteous lap now shakes,
In countless numbers, the feathery flakes—
Her store regardless flings—
As purely white,
And sparkling bright,
As down from angel wings.

Slowly, ceaselessly they fall!
Earth beneath her wintry pall,
Is lying all cold, and white, and still,
While hushed is the music of bird and rill,
And the low zephyr, now,
That sang its lays
To summer days,
Wails through the leafless bough,

Coldly, silently they come,
On the cot and palace home,
On the city's streets, 'mid the busy tread,
And on that silent city of the dead—
Fit emblem of purity—
From yonder skies,
To mortal eyes,
A glimpse of futurity.

GREENE, N. Y.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE VETO.

THE COLORADO BILL RETURNED UNSIGNED TO THE SENATE.

The following veto message has been communicated to Congress by the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Colorado into the Union," to which I cannot consistently, with my sense of duty, give my approval. With the exception of an additional section containing new provisions, it is substantially the same as a bill of a similar title passed by Congress during the last session, submitted to the President for his approval, returned with the objections contained in a message bearing date the 15th of May last, and yet awaiting the reconsideration of the Senate. A second bill, having in view the same purpose, has now passed both Houses of Congress, and been presented for my signature. Having again carefully considered the subject, I have been unable to perceive any reason for changing the opinions which have already been communicated to Congress. I find on the contrary that there are many objections to the proposed legislation of which I was not at that time aware, and that while several of those which I then assigned, have, in the interval gained in strength, yet others have been created by the altered character of the measure now submitted. The Constitution under which this State government is to be formed, very properly contains a provision that all laws in force at the time of its adoption and of the State into the Union shall continue as if the Constitution had been adopted. Among these laws is one absolutely prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from the right to sit as jurors.

This bill was vetoed by the Governor of the Territory, who held that by the United States negroes and mulattoes are citizens, and subject to the duties, as well as entitled to the rights of citizenship. The bill, however, was passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and is now a law in the Territory. Yet in the bill now before me, by which it is proposed to admit the Territory as a State, it is provided "that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed." The incongruity thus exhibited between the legislation of Congress and that of the Territory, taken in connection with the protest against the admission of the State, hereinafter referred to, would seem clearly to indicate the impolicy and injustice of the proposed enactment.

It might, indeed, be a subject of grave inquiry, and doubtless will end in such inquiry if this bill become a law, whether it does not attempt to exercise a power not conferred upon Congress by the Federal Constitution. That instrument simply declares that Congress may admit new States into the Union. It no where says that Congress may make new States for the purpose of admitting them into the Union for any other purpose. And yet this bill is as clear an attempt to make the institutions as any one which the people themselves could engage. In view of this action of Congress the House of Representatives of the Territory earnestly protested against being forced into the Union without first having the question submitted to the people.

Nothing could be more reasonable than the position which they thus assume, and it certainly cannot be the purpose of Congress to force upon a community, against their will, a government which they do not believe themselves capable of sustaining.

The following is a copy of the protest alluded to as officially transmitted to me:

Whereas, It is announced in the public prints that it is the intention of Congress to admit Colorado as a State into the Union: therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of this Territory that, representing as we do the last and only legal expression of public opinion on this question, we earnestly protest against the passage of a law admitting the State without first having the question submitted to a vote of the people, for the reasons—

First, That we have a right to a voice in the selection of the character of our government.

Second, That we have not a sufficient population to support the expenses of a State government.

For these reasons we trust that Congress will not force upon us a government against our will.

Upon information which I considered reliable I assumed, in my message of the fifteenth of May last, that the population of Colorado was not more than thirty thousand, and expressed the opinion that this number was entirely too small either to assume the responsibility or to enjoy the privileges of a State.

It appears that previous to that time the Legislature, with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the Territory, had passed a law authorizing a census of the population to be taken. The law made it the duty of the assessors in the several counties to take the census in connection with the annual assessments; and in order to secure a correct enumeration of the population, allowed them a liberal compensation for the service by paying them for every name they returned, and added to their previous oath of office an oath to perform this duty with fidelity. From the accompanying official report it appears that returns have been received from fifteen of the eighteen counties into which the State is divided, and that their population amounts in the aggregate to twenty-four thousand nine hundred and nine. The three remaining counties are estimated to contain three thousand, making a total population of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and nine.

The census was taken in the Summer season, when it is claimed that the population is much larger than at any other period, as in the autumn miners in large numbers leave their work and return to the East with the result of their Summer enterprise. The population, it will be observed, is but slightly in excess of one-fifth of the number required as the basis of representation for a single congressional district in any of the States, that number being one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. I am unable to perceive any good reason for such great disparity in the right of representation, giving, as it would, to the people of Colorado, not only this vast advantage in the House of Representatives, but an equality in the Senate, where the other States are represented by millions. With perhaps a single exception, no such inequality has ever before been attempted.

I know that it is claimed that the population of the different States at the time of their admission has varied at different periods, but it has not varied much more than each decade, and the corresponding basis of representation for the different periods. The obvious intent of the Constitution was that no State should be admitted with a less population than the ratio for a Representative at the time of application. The limitation in the second section of the first article of the Constitution, declaring that "Each State shall have at least one Representative," was manifestly designed to protect the States which originally composed the Union, from being deprived, in the event of a waning population, of a voice in the popular branch of Congress, and was never intended as a warrant to force a new State into the Union with a representative population far below that which might at the time be required of sister members of the confederacy. This bill, in view of the prohibition of the same section which declares that "The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand," is at least a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution.

It is respectfully submitted that, however, Congress, under the pressure of circumstances, may have admitted two or three States with less than a representative population at the time, there has been no instance in which an application for admission has been entertained, when the population, as officially ascertained, was below thirty thousand. Were there any doubt of this being the true construction of the Constitution, it would be dispelled by the early and long continued practice of the Federal Government. For nearly sixty years after the adoption of the Constitution, no State was admitted with a population believed at the time to be less than the current rates for a Representative, and the first instance in which there appears to have been a departure from the principle was in 1845, in the case of Florida. Obviously the result of sectional strife, we would do well to regard it as a warning of evil rather than as an example for imitation.

I think candid men of all parties will agree that the inspiring cause of this wholesome principle of restraint is to be found in a vain attempt to balance these antagonisms which refused to be reconciled except through the bloody arbitrament of arms. The plain facts of our history will attest that the great and leading States admitted since 1845, viz: Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Kansas, including Texas, which was admitted that year, have all come with an ample population for one Representive, and some of them with nearly or quite enough for two. To demonstrate the correctness of my views on this question, I subjoin a table containing a list of the States admitted since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, with the date of admission, the time when admitted, deducted from the United States census table. The calculation being made for the per cent. of the decade corresponding with the date of admission:

States.	*Date of admission.*	*Ratio.*	*Population.*
Vermont	1791	33,000	92,320
Kentcky,	1792	33,000	95,638
Tennessee,	1796	32,000	73,864
Ohio,	1802	33,000	85,413
Louisiana,	1812	35,000	75,212
Indiana,	1816	35,000	95,110
Mississippi,	1817	35,000	53,677
Illinois,	1818	35,000	46,274
Alabama,	1817	35,009	111,150
Maine,	1820	35,000	298,335
Missouri,	1821	35,000	69,250
Arkansas,	1836	47,700	65,175
Michigan,	1837	47,700	158,073
Florida,	1845	70,680	57,951
Texas,	1845	70,680	*189,327
Wisconsin,	1848	70,680	250,497
California,	1850	70,680	92,597
Oregon,	1858	93,492	44,639
Minnesota,	1858	93,492	138,900
Kansas,	1861	93,492	107,206
W. Virginia,	1862	93,492	349,628
Nevada,	1864	112,700	.....

*In 1850.

Colorado, which it is now proposed to admit as a State, claims, as has already been stated, a population less than twenty-eight thousand, while the present ratio of representation is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. There can be no reason that I can perceive for the admission of Colorado that would not apply with equal force to nearly every other Territory now organized, and I submit whether, if this bill becomes a law, it will be possible to resist the logical conclusion that such Territories as Dacota, Montana, and Idaho, must be received as States whenever they present themselves, without regard to the number of inhabitants they may respectively contain. Eight or ten new Senators, and four or five Representatives would thus be admitted to represent a population scarcely exceeding that which, in any other portion of the nation, is entitled to but a single member of the House of Representatives while the average for two Senators in the Union, as now constituted, is at least one million of people.

It would surely be unjust to all other sections of the Union to enter upon a policy with regard to the admission of new States, which might result in conferring such a disproportionate share of influence in the national legislature upon communities which, in pursuance of the wise policy of our fathers, should for some years to come be retained under the fostering care and protection of the national government. If it is deemed just and expedient now to depart from the settled policy of the nation during all its history, and to admit all the Territories to the rights and privileges of States, irrespective of their population or fitness for such government, it is submitted whether it would not be well to devise such measures as will bring the subject before the country for consideration and decision.

This would seem to be evidently wise, because, as has already been stated, if it is right to admit Colorado now there is no reason for the exclusion of the other Territories. It is no answer to these suggestions that an enabling act was passed authorizing the people of Colorado to take action on this subject. It is well known that that act was passed in consequence of representations that the population reached, according to some statements, as high as eighty thousand, and none less than fifty thousand, and was growing with a rapidity which, by the time the admission could be consummated, would secure a population of over a hundred thousand.

These representations prove to have been wholly fallacious, and in addition, the people of the Territory, by a deliberate vote, decided that they would not assume the responsibility of a State government. By that decision they entirely exhausted all power that was conferred by the enabling act, and there has been no step taken since in relation to the admission that has the slightest sanction or warrant of law. The proceedings upon which the present application is based was in utter absence of all law in relation to it, and there is no evidence that the votes on the question of the formation of a State government bear any relation whatever to the sentiment of the Territory. The protest of the House of Representatives previously quoted is conclusive evidence to the contrary.

But if none of these reasons existed against this proposed enactment, the bill itself besides being inconsistent in its provisions in conferring power upon a person unknown to the laws, and who may never have a legal existence, is so framed s to renader its execution almost impossible. It is, indeed, a question whether it is not in itself a nullity. To say the least, it is of exceedingly doubtful propriety to confer the power proposed in the bill upon the "Governor elect," for as by its own terms the Constitution is not to take effect until after the admission of the State, he, in the meantime, has no more authority than an any other private citizen. But even supposing him to be clothed with sufficient authority to convene the Legislature, what constitutes the "State Legislature," to which is to be referred the question of the conditions imposed by Congress? Is it a new body to be elected and convened by proclamation of the Governor elect, or is it that body which met more than a year ago under the provisions of the State constitution? By reference to the second section of the schedule and to the eighteenth section of the fourth article of the State constitution, it will be seen that the term of the members of the House of Representatives and that of one half of the members of the Senate expired on the first Monday of the present month. It is clear that if there were no intrinsic objections to the bill itself in relation to the purposes to be accomplished this objection would be fatal, as it is apparent that the provisions of the third section of the bill to admit Colorado have reference to a period and a state of facts entirely different from the present and affairs as they now exist, and if carried into effect must necessarily lead to confusion.

Even if it were settled that the old and not a new body was to act, it would be found impracticable to execute the law, because a considerable number of the members, as I am informed, have ceased to be residents of the Territory, and in the sixty days within which the Legislature is to be convened after the passage of the act that there would not be sufficient time to fill the vacancies by new elections, were there any authority under which they could be held. It may be proper to add that if the proceedings were all regular, and the result to be obtained were desirable, simple justice to the people of the Territory would require a longer period than sixty days within which to obtain action on the conditions proposed by the third section of the bill.

There are, as it is well known, large portions of the Territory with which there is and can be no general communication, there being several counties which, from November to May, can only be reached by persons traveling on foot, while with other regions of the Territory, occupied by a large portion of the population, there is very little more freedom of access. Thus if this bill should become a law, it would be impracticable to obtain any expression of public sentiment in reference to its provisions with a view to enlighten the Legislature, if the old body were called together, and, of course, equally impracticable to procure the new election of a new body.

This defect might have been remedied by an extension of the time and a submission of the question to the people, with a full opportunity to enable them to express their sentiments. The admission of a new State has generally been regarded as an epoch in our history, but after the most careful and anxious inquiry on the subject I cannot perceive that the proposed proceeding is in conformity with the policy which, from the origin of the government, has uniformly prevailed in the admission of new States. I therefore return the bill to the Senate without my signature.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, January 24.

THE editor of the Galveston (Texas) *Civilian*, in a letter from New Orleans, mentioning an interview with General James Longstreet, states that he "heard from his own truthful tongue the following characteristic anecdote of General Robert E. Lee, whom he asserted to 'be the best man in the world.' On one occasion General Lee called Colonel L., one of his staff officers into his tent, and commenced dictating while Colonel L. wrote. Colonel L. had in his mouth a pipe, and was smoking. The General inhaled the noxious vapor until his patience became exhausted, and then said: 'Colonel L. you can retire, and send me Colonel M.; he does not smoke.' Colonel L. retired, and in a few moments Colonel M. entered, to whom the General commenced dictating, but after inhaling the atmosphere of the tent for a while he discovered it to be considerably impregnated, not with the perfume of roses, but the odious smell of villainous whisky, which he could not stand. 'Retire, Colonel M. and send me an officer who neither drinks nor smokes: I would rather endure the smoke of tobacco than the smell of whisky.'"

RETURNING TO "MASSA."—We saw on Saturday about twelve or fifteen negroes, more than half of them under fifteen years of age, and all females except one, who left their master, Mr. C. Owens, of Fauquier, in 1865, and made their way to this county, where they have since lived. Some weeks ago the grown members of the party wrote to their former master, telling him of their destitute condition. Mr. Owens consented to the request, forwarding money here to relieve their immediate necessities, and also to pay their fare over the railroad to their former home. They left yesterday morning on the Orange cars, and were rejoiced at the prospect of again having a kind master to take care of them.—*Lynchburg News.*

HOW IT LOOKS.—The Springfield *Republican*, commenting on the Senatorial election in this State, says: "The election of Simon Cameron to succeed Mr. Cowan as Senator from Pennsylvania strikes the country unpleasantly. Mr. Cameron may be no more corrupt in the use of means to obtain power than many other men in public life, but the odor of corruption attaches to him very positively, and it is this fact that makes his election a stigma upon his party and State. There is no doubt that he gained his seat in the Senate before by what is commonly called bribery, and if it was not strictly that it was certainly close akin to it."

IT is said Macaulay met Mrs. Beecher Stowe at St. Charles Trevelyan's and rallied her on her admiration of Shakespeare. "Which of his characters do you like the best?" said he. "Desdemona," said the lady. "Ah! of course," was the reply; "for she was the one who ran after a black man."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.

Jones has been among the Spiritualists; he joined a circle the other night, and had manifestations. The medium was a tall, thin, angular, cadaverous individual, who looked as if, after getting up the frame, nature had been seized with a fit of economy, and neglected to put in the underpinning and plastering. The circle was mixed, being made up of elderly females, thin men, with a few pretty girls. Jones seated himself between two of the last and all clasped hands round a table. Jones says it was delightful. He squeezed the little hands and when an unusually loud knock startled the circle, the little hands squeezed Jones. Sniffkins, who is so skeptical that his father don't believe him, was the first to ask questions.

"Where was I born?" asked Sniff.

"In the poor house." Sniff's turned up nose waxed red.

"Correct."

'. How many childred have we in the family?"

"Nine."

Here a dispute arose as to whether the spirit rapped eight or nine. So Sniff asked again:

"How many children have I?"

"One," was the reply.

"Probably correct again," remarked Jones.

Here Mr. Sniffkins arose in wrath, slapped his hat on with a bang, and retired.

"The circle is not harmonious," said the medium in a deep sepulchral voice. Jones thought it was as he pressed the little hands.

"Let me ask a question, said a vinegary old lady.

"Is the spirit of my husband present?"

"He is."

"Are you happy, John, without me?"

"Very happy."

"Where are you?"

"In h—ll!"

John's relict looked at the medium. The medium smiled. He looked as if he had the toothache. The circle laughed whereupon John's relict seized the lamp and hurled it at the medium. It broke over his devoted head and left the circle in darkness. Jones says a spirit kissed him, he tried to seize the spirit, and caught one of the pretty girls about the waist, wereupon there were screams. In the meantime Jones was aware of a furious engagement on his right. A light was produced, when it was found that John's relict had seized a venerable "spirit" by the head which was divested of sundry tufts of hair, mistaking him for the medium. They were separated, when the "mejum," with the coal oil dripping over his woe-begone countenance, said, "the circle must be broken up; it is not harmonious."

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain, in the city of Ethiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

Luke was put in a boiling cauldron at Rome, but escaped death. He died a natural death in Ephesus, Asia.

James the great was beheaded in Jerusalem.

James the less was thrown from a pinnacle and beaten to death.

Philip was beheaded.

Bartholemew was skinned alive.

Andrew was crucified, and pounded while dying.

Thomas was run through with a lance.

John was shot to death with arrows.

Simon was crucified.

Mathias was stoned.

Barnabas was stoned to death.

Paul was beheaded by the tyrant Nero, at Rome.

JOE JOHNSTON SILENCED.—While the rebel Joe Johnston was marching with his men to Bristoe Station, in the fall of 1863, he perceived one of his men up a persimmon tree and called out to him:

"I say, there, what are you doing up there? Why aint you with your regiment?"

"I'm gettin' 'simmons, I am," replied the soldier.

"Persimmons, thunder! They are not ripe yet. They are not fit to eat."

"Yes, but, General," persisted the confederate. "I am trying to draw my stomach up to suit the size of my rations. If it stays like it is now I shall starve."

The General had nothing further to say, but rode on.

A LEARNED YOUTH.—A pretty good joke is told at the expense of a clever suburban school teacher, who kept after school a youngster who had manifested a great aversion to acquiring additional learning, and in the course of reprimand the teacher said:

"Now James can you tell me one single thing you have learned since the quarter commenced?"

"Yes, I have learned one thing."

"What is it?"

"Well I've learned where there is a chestnut tree that none of the boys know anything about, and I was going there for nuts if you hadn't kept me after school."

QUICK METHOD OF CALCULATING INTEREST.—Multiply the principal by the number of days and divide the product (if for 5 per cent.) by 7200; (if for 6 per cent.) by 6000; (if for 7 per cent.) by 5143; (if for 8 per cent.) 4500; (if for 9 per cent.) by 4000; (if for 10 per cent.) by 3600.

EXAMPLE.—What is the interest on $120 for 20 days at ten per cent.?

120,00 dollars,
Multiplied by 20 days.
Divide by 3600)2400,00(66⅔ cents interest.

"I'M THIS MAN."

The Synod of Kentucky was in session. The subject of raising the salaries of certain professors was under discussion. The Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, was on the floor making a speech in opposition to the measure. It had been said that ministers of high standing and large means, clothed in fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, did not sympathize with those whose salaries were small. To this Dr. Breckinridge was replying. He scouted the idea that ministers live for money; or desire the luxuries of the world. As for himself, he chalenged any man to say that he lived more frugally than himself. Drawing himself up to his full height, and standing six feet high at least, he displayed his proportions and exclaimed:

"As to the fine linen, if there is a man on this floor who dresses more plainly than I do, I offer to exchange clothes with him this moment."

Directly in front of the moderator, and in sight of most of the members, sat the Rev. Mr. Hopkins—one of the planting clergy, a short, thickset, and rotund brother, whose circumstances exceeded his altitude, and in this respect no one in the house presented so strong and striking a contrast with the tall, courtly Kentuckian. But the proposition to swap clothes had hardly escaped the lips of the speaker before Hopkins wriggled himself out of his seat, and on his feet, and cried out:

"Mr. Moderator, I'm this man."

The effect was instantaneous and tremendous. The image of Breckinridge, with his long arms and legs protruding from Hopkins toggery, was up before the eyes of the synod. They could see nothing else; and for awhile they gave way to uncontrolled laughter, in which no one joined so heartily as the discomfited speaker.

THE CRASHING "SEVEN."

A Northern paper of a late date reminds us of the curious fact, that almost every decade in the history of this country, ending with the figure 7, has marked the beginning of a financial crash or severe depression. It says:

Historic fatalism, if not actual signs of the times, incline many to the belief that 1867 is to be added to the periods in our past history, made memorable by financial troubles. With 1797 came the crash that wiped out the Continental currency, and in 1807 our troubles with France and prospective war with England threw the business of the country into confusion, while in 1817 we got the legacy of the war of 1812-14 with England, which was a tremendous financial revulsion. That of 1827 was less severe, but ten years later it came in good earnest—the smash of all previous smashes in which the whole banking system and business of the country went down, not to rise for nearly five years. King Hudson reigned over the English railroad speculation of 1848, and famine stalked over Europe, and especially in Ireland, spreading suffering and causing widespread failures. A purely commercial snap emphasized 1857, caused by inflation and over-trading.

But the crash of 1867, if one is inevitable, which we neither proclaim or admit, will be "Pelion upon Ossa," indeed. The chasm is too deep and dark to think of, much less to look into.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A TERRIBLE FIREARM.—The United States Government is now having manufactured at Hartford, Conn., one hundred battery guns of a new invention, and which is stated will prove the most destructive firearm ever invented. The main characteristics of this terrible weapon is that it has a series of barrels with a carrier and lock cylinder, rigidly fastened to the main shaft, and rotating simultaneously and continuously by means of a crank, the cartridges, being fed into the carriers from the feed boxes thence driven endwise into the rear ends of the barrels, then exploded and the empty cartridges withdrawn, without any pause in the operation. The incessant loading and firing are produced by the simplest kind of mechanism, there being fewer parts about the gun than the Springfield musket. This gun can be discharged at the rate of two hundred shots per minute. One of its features is that there is no recoil which can effect the accuracy of the aim. When the gun is once sighted at a given object the same aim can be maintained at the will of the operator until thousands of discharges take place. A lateral motion of the gun may be kept up, if desired, while the gun is being discharged so that a perfect sheet of balls can be made to sweep a section of any circle within its range.

AUSTRIA has seven hundred and twenty-seven monasteries, containing fifty-nine abbots, six thousand seven hundred and fifty-four priests, two hundred and forty novices, and nineteen hundred and seventy-one lay brothers, and two hundred and ninety-eight convents containing five thousand one hundred and ninety-eight nuns. Of these religious houses two hundred and eighty-two belong to Franciscans, eighty-five to the Sisters of Charity, sixty to the Piarists, forty-one to the Dominicans, forty-seven to the Benedictines, twenty-six to the Basilians, and seventeen to the Jesuits.

WHEN a man goes three times a day to get a drum, I wonder if by-and-by he won't go four times.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1867.

SELECTION OF JURORS.

The political complexion of juries selected in this county during the last few years, has been made the subject of complaint. A large majority of the jurors drawn have been Democrats, although the minority have not been, at any time disfranchised or excluded. Inasmuch as popular confidence in the administration of justice ought to be maintained, and fair rules of practice prevail in all courts, we shall give to this general subject of selecting jurors, such examination as will present it clearly and indicate a change in the system of selecting not only for this county but for all the counties in the State.

In the first place, it is to be remembered that the Democratic voters of this county are nearly double the number of Republican voters; so that a fair selection, proportioned to the weight of each party, would give about twice as many from the former class as are drawn from the latter. In the next place, it is to be remembered, that the jury wheel is filled but once a year, and that the drawings for any particular term of court are matter of chance. There will be fluctuation in results at different times. Therefore any fair examination must take into account the drawings for a whole year instead of being confined to a single term, and in fact exactness will further require a statement or investigation of the undrawn names at the end of the year.

We do not believe that upon a fair exhibit of the whole subject of selecting jurors in the county for a series of years, it will be found that there has been such gross unfairness toward the minority as has been alleged. The selection of names to fill the wheel (as well as the subsequent drawing therefrom) is made by the Commissioners and Sheriff of the county, who belong, usually, to the majority party, and whose selection may be expected to be made more largely from their political friends than from political enemies. But there was a peculiar and exceptional state of things during the war. Violence, outrage and injustice toward the Democratic minority in this and other States, was characteristic of the times. Disregard of the Constitutional and legal rights of the citizen was systematically taught and insisted upon by many leaders and newspapers of the Republican party. Courts were often treated with contempt by them, and military power invoked to supersede their jurisdictions. It was sought to withdraw the protection of law from the citizen under pretence of public necessity, but really for the gratification of political hatred and the promotion of party interests. Under these circumstances it was not unreasonable nor unnatural that the minority should secure to themselves, whenever possible, those instrumentalities of protection which the law afforded, and that where they possessed local power they should not only have little confidence in their political opponents but should exercise but little magnanimity towards them. That spirit of intolerance and persecution which characterized the times, did not invite concession to the Republican minority beyond the strict limits of legal right.

One thing is clear, that wherever power was held in Republican hands it was exercised without scruple and to its full extent. And even in this particular of the selection of jurors, never was there known in the history of the State such intolerance and complete proscription as prevailed in the Republican counties. Published and authentic statements of jury lists in Snyder, Chester and other counties, which have fallen under our observation, showed an unscrupulous use of power against political minorities for which there was no example in the history of this country. And this practice of excluding the minority from any fair representation upon juries is still general in Republican counties throughout the State. In the United States Courts the practice has been still more partial and unfair, amounting in frequent cases to a total exclusion of Democrats from jury service in those Courts.

In short, nothing can be more certain than the fact that there has been in Columbia county much more liberality shown towards the minority in selecting jurors, than in most of the other counties of the Commonwealth; and it is equally clear and certain, that by a general law of the State, there should be some thorough reform introduced upon this subject, the necessity for which exists mainly in other counties than ours.

In other articles we shall discuss this general question of reform, with reference to propositions which have been made at Harrisburg, and also with reference to a propositson of our own, by which we conceive the object in view may be most conveniently and properly secured.

We have been and are yet so much pressed for space that we do not find room to notice at length the contents and beauties of the magazines of the current month of February.

We have received Harper and the Atlantic, and Godey and Peterson, the Galaxy and the Riverside Magazine. We have on our table Every Saturday, and also Littells Living Age No. 1182, Our Young Folks and possibly some others.

We refer our readers to our advertising columns where all the peculiarities and excellencies of the foregoing literary publications are fully set forth. The politics of the magazines we take to be for Harper and Atlantic, radical; the others seldom indicate but bearing to republicanism, except the Galaxy and Riverside which we believe to be entirely free from political bias.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The people of the State of New York at their last election, gave a majority of their votes in favor of a convention to amend the Constitution of that State. In consequence of this vote, it becomes the duty of the Legislature, at its present session, to provide by law for the holding of the Convention and to regulate the election of its members. By virtue of a provision of the existing Constitution of New York, the question of amending the Constitution is to be submitted to a popular vote every twenty years, and under this provision the vote was taken at the recent election. Governor Fenton, in his recent message to the Logislature, recommends a plan for the election of the members of the convention which contains one unusual and remarkable feature. He proposes that each representative district in the State shall choose a delegate to the convention, as Reresentatives to the Legislature are elected. The main body of the convention will be chosen in this manner; but he then recommends that thirty-two additional members be elected for the State at large, *each elector voting for sixteen candidates or one-half the whole number.* The result of this mode of voting would be, that the majority and minority parties of the State would each have sixteen delegates representing them upon the general vote cast in the State. In other words, minority representation would be obtained to the extent of sixteen members, consisting, probably, of eminent and able men who could not be elected by a majority vote.

At the same time, the political majority in the State would no doubt carry a large majority of the representative districts in which the ordinary rule of elections would prevail.

This remarkable proposition from the Governor of New York, indicates the general interest which is now beginning to be felt on the subject of representative reform in this country as well as in Great Britain. Sagacious men are beginning to perceive the necessity of reform to obtain full and fair representation of the people, and thus secure the representative system from odium and failure. The defects of the majority or piurality rule for elections, become more apparent every year, and demand correction and amendment.

THE WHITE PINE.

The Oak is said to be the monarch of the forest, but with us the White Pine (*Pinus Strobus* of the Botanists) outranks him both in magnitude and aspect. It has also the advantage of being an evergreen tree. Pity it is that the tree is becoming scarce in regions where it was formerly abundant. We are wasteful of our forests; sweeping them off with uncalculating rapidity; taking no steps to preserve or renew them, and indifferent to the necessities of the future.

The White Pine is the tallest of our trees, attaining sometimes a height of one hundred and eighty feet, with a trunk from four to seven feet in diameter. It is not for the purpose of ornamental planting, and it is quite unsuitable for hedges. In particular locations, however, as a detached tree, its appearance is very good, and it may sometimes be judiciously used in the planting of groups. It is too open-limbed to compete in beauty with many trees of the Fir family, and its bark becomes unsightly with age.

We shall attempt no thorough description of the character and uses of this well known tree, but our series of articles upon native evergreens would be imperfect without some notice of this one, the most imposing and useful of them all. It is native in all the Northern States from Canada to Virginia; northward toward Hudson's Bay it wholly disappears. On dry, elevated lands, its wood is firm and resinous, with a coarse grain. In deep, humid soils it attains its highest perfections as a timber tree. It has the peculiarity of being one of the first of trees to take possession of barren and deserted lands, its seed, from the great elevation of the tree, being widely distributed by the winds.

Its Botanical name was given it by Linnaeus, and it was first cultivated in England by the Duchess of Beaufort in 1705. Great quantities were soon after planted in Wiltshire, on the grounds of Lord Weymouth, where it prospered amazingly. From this fact it obtained the common name by which it is still known in England, of the Weymouth Pine. There are trees in England exceeding one hundred feet in height, and ten feet in circumference. The seed are produced in cones which open to shed them in October of the second year. The leaves are from three to four inches long, straight, slender, and of a light green; spreading in summer, but in winter contracted and lying close to the branches. The tree always gradually loses its lower limbs in the forest, and its trunk becomes naked to a great height; but in open situations it has a more branching head, and its growth upward is less rapid. In our county good pine timber is becoming scarce, but lumber from it is still produced in great quantities on the West Branch from the forests along Pine Creek and other tributaries of the great river. From the little care exercised in preserving young and growing trees it is inevitable that within a generation Pine lumber, as a native product, will become exceedingly scarce in all our section of country. We are too busy and live too fast to pay much attention to the wants of the future. And so we dismiss our monarch of the forest to his probable fate at the hands of the axeman.

It is said Maculey met Mrs. Beecher Stowe at Sir Charles Trevelyan's and rallied her on her admiration of Shakespeare. "Which of his characters do you like best?" said he. "Desdemona," said the lady. "Ah! of course," was the reply; "for she was the one who run after a black man."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1867.

Present, Hon. William Elwell and his associates, Peter K. Herbine and Iram Derr, Esqrs.

Grand Jurors called, sworn and affirmed, except Wm. S. Cole, Chas. S. Fowler, absent; and Elijah Fulmer excused.

Traverse Jurors called, Alfred Creveling, excused; John Johnson, excused; Elias Ammerman, absent; Alexander Kramer, excused; Henry DeLong, excused; Robert Gorrell, absent; Wm. Snyder, absent; Wm. Martin, excused; James S. M'Ninch, excused; Frederick C. Eyer, absent; Michael Crane, absent; Clark M. Brown, excused; Thomas Louderbach, absent.

Samuel Stetler, Jacob S. Evans, and Daniel Neyhart, appointed tipstaves.

Adjourned until two o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON.

President and Associates on the Bench.

On motion of Mr. Baldy, William D. Butler, admitted to practice as an Attorney at this Bar.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Albertson. Indictment, larceny; John M'Henry, prosecutor; Jury called, sworn same day, verdict not guilty. Traugh for Commonwealth; Whitmoyer for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Stout. Recognizance Surety of the Peace; A. K. Smith, prosecutor. Defendant bound by Court in two hundred dollars with Russel W. Stout and Wm. Barber, to keep the peace for one year. Clark and Traugh for Commonwealth.

Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Court meets at nine o'clock A.M. President Judge and Associates on the Bench

Mary J. Manning, by her next friend Amos Harlan vs. Andrew J. Manning. Alias Subpœna of Divorce; on motion of Mr. Brockway, publication ordered, for defendant to appear first Monday of May next.

Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White. No. 91 and 92 Sept. T., 1866. Civil suit; Jury called and sworn; same day verdict for Defendant. Clark & Little for Plaintiff, Baldy and Howell for Defendant.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Everhart, deceased. On motion of Mr. Brockway, E. H. Little, Esq., appointed Auditor on exceptions to the account filed by the Administrator, and to distribute proceeds among the heirs.

Court adjourned to meet at two o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON.

President and Associates on the Bench.

Reuben Miller vs. Isaac Yetter. Civil case. On motion of Mr. Jackson, Counsel for Plaintiff, judgment stricken off, and rule granted to show cause why judgment shall not be entered for want a sufficient affidavit of defence.

Adjourned until Wednesday morning at nine o'clock A.M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

President and Associates on the Bench.

Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White. No. 70 May T., 1866. Civil suit. Clark for Plaintiff, Howell for Defendant. On motion of Mr. Howell, the plea in this case stricken from the Records.

Commonwealth vs. J. M. Freck and John W. Howell. Indictment maliciously injuring and destroying waterpipes. Comly and Baldy for Commonwealth; Clark and L'Velle for Defendants. A true bill. Defendants and Wm. B. Koons each held in five hundred dollars for appearance of Defendants at next session.

Commonwealth vs. Sylvester J. Hoffman and Lewis Boner. Indictment at Dec. T., 1866. Defendants and J. M. Freck, each held in two hundred dollars for appearance of Defendants at next session. Traugh for Commonwealth, Clark for Defendants.

Adjourned to meet at two o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON.

President and Associates on the Bench.

John Hinterliter vs. John Jameson. Civil suit. On motion of Defendants, Counsel rule to show cause why Record should not be amended so as to seat judgment on verdict. All proceedings to stay in the meanwhile.

In the estate of John Singly, deceased. On Motion of Mr. Brockway, rule on the heirs to appear at next term and accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In the estate of Levi Ashton deceased. On motion of Mr. Hurley, rule on the heirs to appear at next term and accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In the estate of John Sankey, deceased. On motion of Mr. Clark, sale of purpart No. 3 continued and sale of purparts No. 2 and 4 ordered.

Sylvester J. Faux vs. Mary E. Green. Partition in Common Pleas. Clark for Plaintiff, Freeze for Defendant; Rule on parties interested to appear first day of next term and accept or refuse the estate at the valuation.

Franklin Yocum vs. Elijah Yocum. Partition in Common Pleas. Clark for Plaintiff, Freeze for Defendant. Rule on the parties interested to appear first day of next term and accept or refuse the estate at the valuation.

In the estate of Wm. Fritz, deceased. On motion of Mr. Clark, Attorney for estate, Court appointed E. H. Little, Auditor, to make distribution.

In the estate of Joseph Hayhurst deceased. On motion of Mr. Clark, Attorney for estate, C. B. Brockway Esq., appointed Auditor to make distribution

In the estate of Daniel G. Ent, deceased. On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed Auditor to make distribution.

In the estate of Daniel Levan, dec'd. On motion of Mr. Clark Attorney for estate, C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed Auditor, to make distribution.

Be sure and read the advertisements. They are the history of the business of this county, and are all important.

THE SUPREME COURT.

SPEECH OF HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

The following able speech was delivered on the evening of the 8th instant, at the National Hotel, Washington, at the banquet given in honor of the fifty-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The speech was made in response to a toast complimenting the United States Supreme Court:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the history of this country it has never before been thought necessary either to toast the Supreme Court or defend it. But times have changed. Very recently attacks full of bitter malignity have been made on that tribunal, and measures are deliberately taken to break down its authority. Considering by whom these assaults are made, and what the object of them is, it would, perhaps be better to encourage them, since it is certain that in the long run they can do no harm to anybody but their authors. If you have a viper to deal with, or a nest of vipers, it is better to keep them biting at a file than anything else they can lay their teeth to. Still, it may not be inappropriate to look for a moment at the occasion of the present persecution.

Three private citizens of Indiana perfectly innocent of any offense—I say *perfectly innocent*, because, up to this time, no human being has ever legally sworn even to a *belief* of their guilt—these citizens were arrested, kidnapped, and carried before a body of men wholly without power to meddle with them—not authorized even to swear a witness for them or against them—and there after a proceeding which it would be mockery to call a trial, they were ordered to be killed on a certain fixed day. In this condition of things the judical authorities intervened, and, with the aid of President Johnson, the victims were rescued.

When the cause came into the Supreme Court the simple qestion was, whether a citizen could be lawfully deprived of his life without a fair, honest trial before an impartial jury and a regular court. To this answer was given *unanimously*, all the judges yielding their full and unreserved assent to it. They held, in effect, that the pretended trial was a conspiracy, and that the execution, if it had taken place, would have been a mere lawless murder. What else could they do? To hang men without judge or jury is an act so clearly forbidden by the fundamental law that no one can make any mistake about it, if he has sense enough to know his right hand from his left. The prohibition is written down as plain as any one of the ten commandments; there is not a sentance in the Lord's Prare more simple; not a moral precept can be found in the child's primer that is more easily understood. Yet the court is villified and abused, and slandered for saying it. The organs of disunion and anarchy publicly proclaim their determination to disregard the decision, not because it is erroneous, but because it confines their power by limits inconveniently narow. They declare that they will do, in defiance of it, whatever gratifies their own passions or promotes their own interests; and they impudently use this very expression; "*If the law stands in our way, so much the worse for the law.*"

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the leader and driver of the present Congress, denounces this decision on the floor of the House. To my certain knowledge he knows it to be perfectly right. The senseless twaddle about hanging American citizens by the law of nations, on criminal accusations of their own government, could not for a single instant impose on an understanding like his. But he slanders the judges for deciding what he knows and what they know to be true, for no conceivable reason except his desire that his particular friends may continue to enjoy the delightful luxury of shedding innocent blood.

The judges, and all who think with them, are called traitors because they declare the Constitution to mean what it says, and because they will not violate it themselves or pemit its violation by others when they can prevent it. If this conflict for and against the Constitution implies treason on either side, the guilt does not lie at our door. It is not the man who sustains and loves and believes in the laws of his country that can be justly called a traitor. But if there be an American citizen anywhere who, with an oath upon his, conscience to support the Constiution, would make war upon it, subvert it by brute force, and take away the defenses it affords to life, liberty, and property, leaving them to the mercy of mobs murderers, kidnappers, military commissions, and bureaus of military justice, such a man is thoroughly a traitor;

"Aye, from the extremest upward of his head
To the descent and dust beneath his feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor."

These arrows which they cast against us barbed and poisoned with the accusation of treason, rebound from our impenetrable armor, and fall harmless at our feet; for we are shielded and helmed, and weaponed with the truth; but if we choose to take them up and send them back at our adversaries, we would leave them quivering in their very hearts.

A great truth, on which the safety of society and the security of individual rights must depend, is in its nature indestructible. You may crush it to-day, but it will reappear and vindicate itself to-morrow. On the other hand, nothing is so evanescent or so fickle as the passions that spring from the interests and the prejudices of the hour. Let the lessons of history be heeded. Titus Oates, Bedloe, and Dangerfield enjoyed a far greater measure of popular confidence than ever was bestowed on Mr. Holt, Mr. Conover, Mr. Campbell, alias Hoare, or upon all the officers, agents, spies, delators, and witnesses of the Military Bureau put together. They—I mean Oates and company—were loudly applauded in Parliment; they were the prime favorites of the British people, and they were the very darlings of all the clerical politicians. They held the life and honor of the nation in their hands. If they but pointed a finger at any individual, he was doomed, and no purity of previous character, no proof of innocence, however clear, could save him from destruction. Such was their overflowing prosperity one year; but before the next came round those wretched miscreants were howling at the cart's tail under the lash of the public executioner, and the whole population of London was clapping its hands with joy. Let the man who put his trust in a false popularity beware of the rebound which is sure to come, sooner or later. It is written down among the unchangeable decrees of Almighty God that no lie shall live forever; and especially is this true of a great, monstrous, bloody lie, like that which the Supreme Court has put its broad foot upon.

I have spoken of the court as a collective body. All the judges concurred in the decision of the question before them. On a merely speculative point which lay outside of the record there was dissent. The minority was wrong, of course, as all minorities are. Each judge, however, met his duty to the case itself, and all are therefore entitled to the reverence and respect whtch is due to the highest talent, coupled with the purest integrity. But one among them is *primus inter pares*, not because he is better or greater than the others, but besause he is more fortunate. He was selected as the organ of the majority, and gave expression to their judgment.

The thoughts that breathe and the words that burn all over that *opinion* are his thoughts and his words. The irresistible logic which goes through and through all adverse argument, and the felicity of illustration which makes the whole subject blaze with light, are his own. The great production will be a guide and a landmark for all future time; it indentifies its author forever with the sacred cause of constitutional liberty, and makes his

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

It gives him a position to wich no earthly station can add any dignity, for a man of just ambition would always rather be a public benefactor than to hold high office. Mr. Chairman, when you recollect that the court has saved us from nothing less than the total overthrow of our free government, and when you observe the roaring and foaming of the calumny which assails it, I think you will agree with me that it is the duty of every Christian man in America to put up a morning and evening prayer for the long life of all the judges, and the perpetual preservation of their just authority.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	35
Eggs	30
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Priscilla Hayhurst, dec'd.—Letters of administration to the estate of Priscilla Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, dec'ased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Henry Henry Hollingshead. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD, Administrator.

February 8, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Susanna Sitler, deceased.—Letters of administration to the estate of Susanna Sitler, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Beishline. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN H. BEISHLINE, Administrator.

February 8, 1867-6w.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES K. EYER,

Having had much experience as a Public Vendue Crier, has taken out a

UNITED STATES LICENSE,

and takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he can always be found at BARTON'S OLD STAND, Bloomsburg, ready to attend to all calls in his line. [feb8'67-1y.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

339 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb8'67-1y.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEBERY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

THE LOST CAUSE,

THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agency of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the World's history. Complete in one large volume of nearly 800 pages, with

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS

of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the pen of the victor, and to insure justice to the Southern cause, the pen must be taken by some southern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his countrymen, in a history which shall challenge the criticism of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers. Such a work will be of peculiar interest to the candid and intelligent public of the North, and is of the utmost importance to the people of the Southern states. Mr. Pollard, of all writers in the South, is doubtless the best qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, and to commit to the present and future generation a faithful and worthy record of their great struggle and of a cause lost, save in honor, having been employed during the entire period of the War as editor of a Richmond newspaper. (feb8'67.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES

OF THE

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA,

FROM

January 1st 1866, to January 1st 1867.

THE Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia County, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, the following Statement and Report, agreeably to the twenty-second section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the fourth day of April, A. D. 1834:

JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with said County.

DR.

1866. Jan. 1.	To amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years	$5347 24
Amount	cash received of Dan'l M'Henry late Treasurer, as per Auditor's report,	284 61
do	Cash, received of Daniel M'Henry late Treasurer, for sundry taxes	1512 99
Feb. 5.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Suit,	80 55
Feb. 6.	Cash of H. J. Reeder, for plank,	7 50
Feb. 20.	Cash of William Lawton, land redeemed,	2 60
April 25.	Cash of Jos. Mosteller, for brick,	2 75
May 19.	Cash of Samuel Snyder, Sheriff, costs, &c., in suit of the County vs. Wm. Stetler, collector of Conyngham township,	15 40
June.	To amount of County tax assessed for 1866,	15995 52
June 22.	Cash of George Hilday, land redeemed,	1 46
Aug.	Cash received for taxes on seated and unseated lands returned,	4610 41
Sept. 4.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Suit,	77 40
Oct.	To amount ten day assessment in Borough of Berwick,	10 80
Dec. 19.	Jury fees and fines of Jesse Coleman, Prothonotary,	170 00
	To cash of dog tax fund paid assessors for 1866,	86 00
	Amount outstanding, balance,	28 65
	To sundry taxes,	609 00
		$28019 57

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1866, and previous years,	$3332 48
By exonerations allowed collectors	194 28
By Commissioners "	1009 50
By am't of County orders redeemed	17,703 41
By Treasurer's commissions on $15,992 37 at four per cent.,	639 69
By balance due County,	2,862 76
	$28,019 57

JOHN J. STILES Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with the tax on dogs.

DR.

Amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years,	$819 00
" assessed for 1866,	1,259 50
" due Treasurer,	515 51
	$2,594 01

CR.

Amount outstanding and uncollected,	$917 00
" exonerations allowed collectors,	103 00
" commission,	61 00
" sheep damage, orders redeemed,	1,332 75
" paid assessors for assessment of tax for the year 1866,	60 00
" Treasurer's commission on $1,422 75,	70 61
	$2,594 01

EXPENDITURES.

AUDITORS' AND CLERK'S PAY.

Amount paid Auditors and Clerk,	$48 00
" to Wirt auditing Prothonotary and Register's account,	15 00
	$63 00

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Amount paid assessors for Spring assessment,	$305 13

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Amount paid David Savage, bridge in Benton,	$825 00
" W. A. Kile, bridge in Fishingcreek,	350 00
" W. A. Kile, bridge in Sugarloaf	800 00
" F. L. Shuman " Franklin	1,275 00
	$3,250 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Amount paid John Herner,	$93 61
" " David Savage,	146 51
" " Aaron Kester for plank,	162 32
" " P. Hartman,	71 74
" " Samuel Appleman,	515 36
" " M. C. Woodward	375 68
" " John Eyer,	40 50
" " Philip Crawford for stone	75 80
" " John Mordan,	61 34
" " William Eyer,	203 50
" " Josiah H. Furman,	168 60
" " Sundry persons,	307 00
" " Montgomery Cole,	60 00
	$2,580 61

BLANK BOOKS.

Amount paid for blank books for Prothonotary and Register,	$223 50

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Amount paid sundry persons for materials furnished and work done by privy for repairs at Court House and Jail during the year, &c.,	$642 94 130 13
	$773 07

CLEANING COURT HOUSE.

Amount paid to sundry persons,	$30 00

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY.

Amount to W. Wirt, Commissioner's Attorney,	$70 00

COURT CRIER.

Amount to M. Coffman for the year 1866,	$97 50

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.

Amount paid to the several Constables during year,	$167 45

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Amount paid to sundry persons,	$497 39

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

Amount paid T. J. Vandersloe, Commiss'r	$228 00
" " Allen Mann, "	200 00
" " John F. Fowler "	240 00
" " Montgomery Cole "	24 00
" " R. C. Fruit Clerk,	600 00
" " expenses to Harrisburg	16 00
	$1,280 00

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Amount paid E. H. Little, late Dist. Att'y.	$124 00
" " M. Traugh,	125 00
	$1,129 55

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Amount paid sundry persons for Spring election	$394 00
" paid sundry persons for Poor House and general election	734 75
	$1,129 55

FUEL.

Amount for coal & wood for Court House and Jail	$103 25

FOX AND WILD CAT SCALPS.

Amount to sundry persons	$75 20

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Amount of stationery, etc., for court,	$42 06

INSURANCE.

Amount to Lycoming Mutual Ins. Co.,	$25 76

INQUESTS.

Amount to J. G. Quick, Esq., on C. Walters,	$10 57
to Wm. M. Hoagland on Thos. Divine's case,	10 80
to J. L. Case, M. D., examining body of Samuel Warance at inquest,	5 00
	$25 73

JURORS WAGES AND MILEAGE.

Amount to Jurors at the several courts during the year	$1,099 24

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Amount paid Dr. F. C. Harrison, attendance on prisoners,	$2 50

PROTHONOTARY.

Amount paid Jesse Coleman, Proth'y.,	$195 00

PRINTING.

Amount to W. H. Jacoby,	$180 00
to J. S. Sanders,	142 00
to L. L. Tate,	29 00
to P. John	6 00
	$348 00

POSTAGE.

Amount paid D. A. Beckley, P. M.	$3 50

PENITENTIARY.

Amount paid E. S. Penitentiary, supporting convicts,	$432 91
" paid State Lunatic Hospital for the support of Catharine Suit	157 95
	$590 86

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Amount paid sundry persons for road and bridge views,	$150 00

ROAD DAMAGES.

Amount paid Thomas Knorr, Bloom tp.,	$76 00
" " Wm. Kline, Jackson tp.,	10 00
" " J. W. Eck, Briarcreek tp.,	500 00
" " D. A. Bowman, "	325 00
" " Andrew Frear, "	150 00
" " W. B. Robbins, Greenwood tp.	15 00
	$950 00

SHERIFF'S BILL.

Amount paid Samuel Snyder for boarding prisoners	$379 00
" " conveying Nathaniel Perry to the House of Refuge and Isaac Bird to E. S. Penitentiary	90 00
" " conveying Abraham Pealer to the E. S. Penitentiary	70 00
	$539 00

SHEEP DAMAGE.

Amount paid to sundry persons to wit:	
Bloom township	$41 00
Benton "	80 00
Greenwood "	127 00
Briarcreek "	139 00
Centre "	115 00
Fishingcreek "	89 50
Jackson "	98 50
Locust "	22 00
Madison "	42 00
Mains "	26 00
Mt. Pleasant "	80 50
Montour "	26 00
Orange "	78 00
Pine "	48 50
Hemlock "	$22 50
Sugarloaf "	80 00
Scott "	104 00
Mifflin "	48 75
	$1,576 75

STATE ROAD.

Amount paid laying out State Road thro' Columbia and Luzerne counties	$16 64

TIP STAVES.

Amount paid at the several courts	$87 00

TAXES REFUNDED.

Amount of road, school and county taxes refunded by the several townships	$1,929 28
Amount of orders issued for the year 1866	$19,310 63
Deduct amount of sheep orders issued for the year 1866 $1,578 75	
taxes refunded to townships 1,929 28	$3,508 03
Actual expenses for year 1866	$15,804 60

WE the undersigned Auditors of Columbia county, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners, do certify that we met at the office of the Commissioners in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the first day of January, A. D. 1866, to the first day of January, A. D. 1867, and find them correct as set forth in the foregoing statement, and we find a balance due Columbia County of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, ($2,882 76) from JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of said county.

Given under our hands this eighth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

DANIEL SNYDER, } County
L. R. RUPERT, } Auditors.
JOHN P. HANNON, }

Attest: DANIEL LEE, *Clerk.*

WE the undersigned, Commissioners of Columbia county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of said county for the year 1866.

Witness our hands, January eighth, 1867.

ALLEN MANN, }
J. F. FOWLER, } Comm'rs.
MONT. COLE, }

Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, *Clerk.*

APPROVED by the Court, February fourth, 1867.

IRAM DERR, }
P. K. HERBEIN, } Asso. Judges.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 8, 1867.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights. For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD, CENTRALIA, Columbia County, Pa.

jan25'67.]

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" " six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. BOAS, Publisher.

1867. 1867.

THE WORLD.—

IN politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of *a liberal, progressive Democracy*, the unflinching champion of freedom, justice, order, and constitutional rights. The inspiration of its politics is freedom restrained by justice; or, to speak more strictly, freedom pure and simple in the largest collective measure; the office of justice being merely to protect freedom from encroachments; freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion, and locomotion; in his right to use his own food and drink in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; freedom of collective citizens to assemble for the discussion of grievances; freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; freedom in every section of the county from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections; this large and comprehensive idea of freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting in the capital interest of the country and of the human race. In its mercantile, commercial intelligence, and careful, reliable market reports, THE WORLD will continue maintain its present high reput

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1867.

PETERSONS Counterfeit Detector, 306 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, is said to be the best published. Price $1.50 per annum.

THE editor of the *Republican* says he "does not drink." Where are the Good Templars? We are reliably informed he is not a member.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND Co. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

THE Montour *American* recommends Joshua W. Comly, Esq., of Danville as the Republican candidate for Supreme Bench.

THE raccoon did not see his shadow on the 2nd of February; old Mottice broke Ice, and the end of winter is approaching.

JUDGE LOWRY, Judge Elwell, Judge Chapman, Judge Ryan, and other eminent Judges and Lawyers are spoken of as candidates for the Democratic nomination.

As we publish this week the Court proceedings, and County Statement, we omit the European and Congressional news. There is nothing in them, however of particular interest to our readers.

OUR townsman, John S. Sterner has sold his residence on Main Street to Dr. J. R. Evans. Mr. Sterner proposes to move on the Ralston farm, lately purchased by him.

OUR friend, Mr. John S. Sterner, proposes to supply himself with a brick making machine which will mould 3000 per hour. He will drive on the business extensively, and with his energy successfully.

WE are glad to see that our old friend David W. Derr, one of the very best Democrats and cleverest fellows alive, has gone into the dry goods business at No. 202, North Third Street, Philadelphia. We hope our friends will give him a call.

"MONTANA," is the name of a right smart little place now growing up on the mountains between Bloomsburg and Centralia, at what was, we believe, the Stone Tavern. The village is being laid out by Mr. Samuel Fry, and is very rapidly being built up.

SOME of our town Subscribers have not directed how they desire their papers delivered, whether by the carrier, or left at the Post Office or at the Printing Office. If they will indicate to us where they would prefer to get them we will do our best to accommodate them.

THE editor of the *Republican* republishes the stale assertion from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* that "Senator Buckalew dodged the vote on the Tariff Bill." This is simply untrue. He was paired off on that Bill with Senator Cresswell, and the Congressional proceedings so state. Keep to the facts, gentlemen.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns of the old and well established firm of Wm. F. Murphy's Sons, Stationers. We feel assured that they can supply anything in their line, better and cheaper than almost any other Philadelphia establishment.

THE Columbia *Republican* urges Hon. George Landon, State Senator from Bradford, for United States Senator in 1869. Has anybody bequeathed him half a million or so lately?—M'Clure's *Chambersburg Repository*, (Rep.)

Bless your heart, Colonel, an *old quarter* would bring the *Columbia County Republican* to its knees. Don't you remember how "we" supported "My Policy" for the assessorship? Half a million indeed!

IN almost every number of the *Republican* we find fulsome eulogies upon the abilities and position of Ulysses Mercur. As to his influence let Mr. Clark's confirmation and Dr. John's defeat testify; and as to his abilities, we agree to publish his speeches if our Radical neighbor will publish those of Mr. Buckalew, "the silent Senator," as he terms him. We are willing in this manner to test his sincerity.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 400 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra	8.00@ 9.00
Northwestern family	11.00@12.25
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@ 8.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@10.50
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.00@13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@15.00
Rye flour	7.00

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.10; Southern do. at $3.10@3.20, and white at $3.20@3.40; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is quiet, with sales of 11,000 bushels at 95c, and 96 for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 57@58c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 740 bbls flour; 1,500 bus. wheat; 6,750 bus. corn, 2,900 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $22.00 per barrel for new mess Pork; 15@17c ₱ lb. for plain and fancy bacon hams; 12@12½c for pickled do.; 8½@9¼ for salt shoulders, and 13@13½c ₱ lb. for prime lard, in bbls and tcs.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in demand at an advance. 450 bus sold at from $8.25@8.25 per bus, the latter rate for choice; timothy sells at $3.75@4.00, and flaxseed at $2.90@3.00 per bus.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:
NUMBER V.

"——A man of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

TRAVELS IN ECUADOR.

By way of contrast to the late tame hunt at the North mountain, I propose to give a few incidents concerning an excursion to the forests of Nanegal, during a residence in South America.

Our party numbered fifteen; seven were Indian cargeros, two of whom were women, and each carried about seventy-five pounds. Mr. Frazer, an Englishman, was chief of the expedition, the main object of which was to make a collection of plants, stuffed birds, and other animals for an English Scientific Society. Juan Jameson, another of the party, was the son of a Scotch physician who had resided in the country from the days of Bolivar. Juan's speciality was the collection and preservation of rare plants, an art he had learned from his father. The others of the party were Vicente, a native hunter of repute; Lucas, servant; Villota, hunter with the *volcara*, and Cabeza, the black cook who boasted that he could stew a parrot or roast a monkey to a turn. We were armed with guns, *machetas*, and *volcaras*. The *machete* is a sort of short sword, and is used alike for cutting meat, hewing a tree, or attacking an enemy. In traveling through the forests it is indispensable. The *volcara* is a hollow stick about nine feet long, through which clay balls are blown with surprising force. The hunter puts a chunk of clay in his mouth, and with his tongue rounds the pellet to the proper size and shape. It kills the bird as effectually as shot, and has the advantage of not injuring the plumage nor tearing the skin, which is quite a consideration in preparing a collection.

I attended the party as a sort of supernumerary, having no object save adventure. When dressed in my waterproof *poncho*, deer-skin overalls,—armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun and *macheta*,—mounted on my trusty pony "Frank" with an Indian saddle and spurs with rowels three inches in diameter,—I fancied myself as formidable a looking guerrilla as ever kissed fair senorita's hands, or cut a traveler's throat.

Our first day's journey took us to Calacali, distant from Quito about twenty-six miles. The people there, however, measure distances by leagues, and it takes four or five miles to make one. Our animals were fed their proper proportion of *alfalfa*, a species of clover which grows in that country, and is purchased in bundles. Owing to the climate it can be produced the whole year round. No grain is ever fed, and the animals usually travel without shoes, though before starting on a journey their feet are generally trimmed, a precaution which, unfortunately, I neglected. We staid for the night in a miserable *tambo*, or inn: and the braying of donkeys, the singing of mosquitoes, the biting of fleas, the novelty of my situation, and the *very* hard ground, effectually prevented me from sleeping.

Early next morning we left Calacali, and found the path—for roads there are none—very good until we reached Palogalla. This place is a mere collection of miserable huts, but is remarkable for being placed on the highest point of the route as you cross the Andes from the valley of Quito, to the Esmeralda region on the Pacific coast. Our ascent out of the valley had been gradual, and human habitations became scarcer as we advanced to this out-post of civilization,—if civilization it can be called. The day was well advanced when we reached Palogalla, but rather than stay all night in such a cold place, Mr. Frazer and I resolved to push on to Cachi Llacta, an *hacienda*, or plantation at the foot of the mountains, leaving the balance of the party to proceed more leisurely. The descent was very steep and dangerous, especially for those mounted on horses and mules. Travelers seldom if ever travel this route, and the natives go on foot, carrying with them long sticks sharpened at the end, to aid their descent. I was advised to leave my horse and hire a *sillero*, or Indian carrier, but preferred my horse to a seat on an Indian's back, though the latter is a common mode of conveyance.

To add to our discomfort and danger, it began to rain as it only can rain under the Equator, and we still had about 7,000 feet to descend. A part of the way the narrow path was corduroyed by means of short sticks laid cross-wise to prevent it from being washed away, and in many places we were obliged to dismount and compel our animals to *slide down*. Again, in places the vegetation was so luxuriant that it twined overhead, and formed a long, dark tunnel, the dangers and extent of which no one could tell until it was passed; and a fallen tree or slide often impeded our progress until the Indians came up and cleared the way.

Near the base of the mountain we reached the Pungachaca; ordinarily a small stream starting near the tops of the Andes, but now a tremendous torrent which rushed impetuously down the narrow ravine. The passage of such a stream is difficult. When it is not too rapid, ropes are tied around the horse's neck, and he is thus enabled to wade or swim. Sometimes it is bridged by stretching a rope across, to which is suspended a basket, in which the traveller seats himself, and is pulled from one side to another. If the rope is inclined, as is often the case, the basket slides with such rapidity as sometimes to set the rope on fire. Another class is made of wires on the principle of a suspension bridge. I have crossed deep and foaming torrents over one hundred yards wide, on a roll of vines not larger round than my wrist, and with two slight vines as railing. They grow abundantly in the forest and look very beautiful. Their length is often one hundred feet, with an average size of a man's finger. Besides being strong they are very pliable. Of course such bridges are dangerous, and oscillate fearfully if of any length. Other bridges consist of two stringers thrown across the stream or precipice, and a few sticks and brush laid loosely across them.

In the desire to reach Cachi Llacta before dark, Frazer and I had got some distance in advance of the party, though the steepness of the declivity and the path in places, retarded our progress; and by the time we reached the second crossing of the Pungachaca, it was almost dark. The bridge at this point was one of the class last named, and connected the sides of two enormous precipices. It was about one hundred feet above the level of the stream, which roared like a cataract as it rushed through the narrow gorge. The path was so narrow that I could not dismount, because on the one side rose the steep rock, and on the other was the ravine, and I was therefore obliged to remain mounted, while I forced my unwilling horse over the frail bridge, which swayed and shook as though it would at once fall into the gulf beneath. On the opposite side the path led up a smooth rock, which the rain had made very slippery. On reaching this, my horse slipped, and *fell!* For a moment I was stunned, but on reviving, a cold shudder ran through me as I found myself and horse on the very verge of the precipice, a loose article of rotten wood alone saving us from instant death. Incumbered and bruised as I was, I regained the path with much difficulty. Fastening a rope around my waist, I crawled back to my poor horse who lay trembling on the brink, and after securing the saddle and baggage, fastened the rope around his neck, and secured the other end to a tree. He then attempted to rise, but the rope broke, and then I saw that the poor animal would perish. He, too, seemed to realize his danger, and after looking into the gulf beneath, turned a look of appeal to me that had something almost human in it. I need not say how affected I was to see the poor brute thus helpless, because he was a noble animal, and nobly had he carried me over many a dangerous road. He then made another move, and fell into the stream below. I gazed over the ledge, expecting to see his mutilated body rise to the surface, but his fall had been broken by an out-jutting rock midway down. He came to the surface, and after vainly trying to breast the stream swam to the sides, but huge walls of rock there met him, and he soon sank beneath the rapids of the Pungachaca to rise no more.

QUIEN SABE.

PAYMENTS TO THE "COLUMBIAN," UP TO FEB. 1st, 1867.

Asa Everitt,	$2	00	Geo L. Kramer,	2	00
J. D. Rice,	2	00	Stephen Woll,	2	00
Usal H. Ent,	2	00	E. R. Ikeler,	2	00
Joseph Lilly,	2	00	J. G. Ikeler,	2	00
S. H. Hill,	2	00	John H. Miller	2	00
G. W. Jacoby,	2	00	Dr. G. Yost,	2	00
J. Brumstetter,	1	00	D T M'Kiernan,	2	00
W. Bock,	2	00	John Nuss,	2	00
R. Feister,	2	00	C. F Mann,	2	00
H. J. Conner,	1	00	F. Christian,	1	00
R.H.M Henry,	2	00	W. Masteller,	2	00
S. Young,	2	00	W. J. Allen,	2	00
W. Unger,	2	00	J. H. Wagner,	1	00
Joshua Hess,	2	00	F. A. Funston	2	00
E. Fritz,	2	00	John Andy,	2	00
Jesse Fritz,	2	00	Wm Kreamer,	2	00
J. H. Fritz,	2	00	Sam Johnson,	2	00
J.W. Kitchen,	1	00	J. Coonier,	2	00
P. Bealer,	2	00	D. Wellver,	2	00
M. Lemon,	2	00	O.P.Christian,	2	00
Eli Robbins,	2	00	Mrs. Dildine,	2	00
Fredrie Wile,	2	00	John C.Shultz,	2	00
J. Krickbaum,	2	00	J. M. Girton,	2	00
Lein Keeler,	2	00	W. R. Demott,	2	00
U. E. Baker,	1	00	E. J. Layton,	2	00
S. Bower,	2	00	J. S. Johnson,	2	00
E. Conner,	2	00	Jesse Cosper,	1	00
P. Gotshall,	2	00	Silas Wellver,	2	00
S. Helwig,	2	00	John Wellver,	1	00
J. Breisch,	2	00	I. Whipple	1	00
W. Adams,	2	00	A. Hartline,	1	00
J. H. Helwing,	2	00	James Bildine,	2	00
P. L. Kline,	2	00	S. H. Hughes,	2	00
J. Snyder,	2	00	Jacob Troup,	2	00
W. Helwig,	2	00	N. Wellver,	2	00
S. Houck,	2	00	H. H. Stout,	2	00
N. Dreisbach,	2	00	Wm. G. Quick,	2	00
J. D. Houck,	2	00	J. R. Groul,	1	75
I. Holstine,	2	00	J. W. Sankey,	2	00
P. K. Mensch.	2	00	D.B.Hartman,	1	50
G. Craig,	2	00	Wm. L. Cole,	1	75
G. Fetterman,	2	00	E. O. West	1	25
D. Yager,	2	00	J. G. Laubach,	1	25
H. Gable,	2	00	A.B.Hartman,	1	75
J. Billman	2	00	R. Gorrell,	2	00
A. Krisher,	2	00	Rev J.R.Sikes,	2	00
W. L. Kline,	2	00	Smith & Co.,	11	75
D. Helwig,	2	00	J. L. Heacock,	1	00
I. Hower,	2	00	Mrs. Mann,	3	00
J. Billeg,	2	00	J. Stackhouse	4	00
John L. Kline,	2	00	Sportsmens bill	3	00
H. Fahringer,	2	00	J. Keller, Est,	2	00
W. Reifsnider,	2	00	D. Hower, Est,	2	00
F. Smeltzer,	2	00	Chas Billeg,	2	00
John Coghlin,	2	00	M. Gillulah,	2	00
M. Flanagan,	2	00	V. Winterstein,	2	00
John Swisher,	2	00	J. J. Gearhart	2	00
J. Biddle,		50	A. Lockard,	2	00
Henry Wagner	2	00	C. Coleman,	2	00
Wm Runyan,	2	00	W. Kerschner,	2	00
S. S. Runyan,	2	00	Geo. Wenver,	2	00
J. P. Runyan,	2	00	Geo. Wenner,	2	00
M. Belshline,	2	00	G.P. Driesbach,	2	00
S. Morrison,	2	00	Benj. Smith,	2	00
M. Breckbill,	1	00	John Herring,	2	00
J. Swoisfort,	2	00	C. H. Doebler,	2	00
P. F. Everly,	2	00	P. Falk,	2	00
E. G. Hoffman,	2	00	J. J. Hess,	2	00
P Hughes,		00	S. Oman,	2	00
T. M. Runyon,	2	00	Wm. Miller,	2	00
C. R. Swisher,	2	00	Lewis Folk,	2	00
G. D. Jackson,	2	00	S. Thole,	2	00
Thos Pealer,	2	00	S. S. Snyder,	2	00
W. M'Henry,	2	00	French Mills,	2	00
John Hall,	2	00	John Demott,	2	00
J. S. Rarp,	2	00	H. Whitmire,	2	00
Elijah Yocum,	2	00	David Nuss,	2	00
V.R.Shomaker	2	00			

MARRIED.

LARISH—FOX—On the 24 inst., by I. R. Krickbaum, Esquire, Mr. George Larish of New Columbus, to Miss Rebecca Fox of Fishingcreek township.

SMITH—BLANK—In Orangeville, on the 17th ult., by Rev. W. C. Hosser, Mr. Samuel M. Smith to Miss Belinda A. Blank, both of Columbia county, Pa.

HESS—COLEMAN—In Orangeville, on the 31st by the same, Mr. Joseph A. Hess of Centretown, to Miss Lavina Coleman of Asbury, Columbia county, Pa.

SWAYZE—HENDERSHOT—On the 31st ult., by Rev. J. B. Dimm, at his residence, Mr. Henry C. Swayze to Miss Mary E. Hendershot, all of Franklin township Columbia county, Pa.

KREMER—RICHLE—In Bloomsburg, on the 31st ult., by Rev. I. C. Sheip, Mr. Jesse L. Kremer to Miss Sarah Jane Richle, all of Columbia co.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—In Bloomsburg, on the 31st ult., Mr. Ephriam Armstrong, aged fifty-five years, five months and seventeen days.

M'KELVY—In Bloomsburg, on the 31 inst., Martha Wilson, twin daughter of Dr. J. Boyd and Mary E. M'Kelvy, aged one year, nine months and twenty-seven days.

ROBBINS—At the residence of his son Abraham Robbins, in Fishingcreek township, William Robbins, aged eighty years.

[Mr. Robbins was one of the oldest inhabitants of Fishingcreek township.]

BELDING—In Autenried, Carbon county, on the 28th ult., Mr. Rufus C. Belding, aged thirty-three years and six months.

The deceased was well known in this place, and highly respected.]

JOHNSON—In Orange township, on the 17th ult., Catharine, wife of E. B. Johnson, aged thirty years.

KINDT—In Greenwood, on the 1st inst., Miss Elizabeth Kindt, aged seventeen years, six months and eleven days.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL HOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Thomas Hower and Moses Hower. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

THOMAS HOWER,
MOSES HOWER,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMUEL PETER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Samuel Peter late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Neyhard. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.
January 25, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ELEANOR N. CAMPBELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eleanor N. Campbell, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Nathaniel L. Campbell, of Centre township, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment without delay.

N. L. CAMPBELL,
January 18, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DAVID FOX, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Fox, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Lloyd Fox and Peter Yoeum. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

LLOYD FOX,
PETER YOCUM,
January 18, 1867-6w. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HANNAH BOONE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Hannah Boone, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Wellington Hartman and Charles A. Moyer, who reside in Bloomsburg, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WELLINGTON HARTMAN,
CHARLES A. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867-6w. Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Ent of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

PETER ENT, Executor.
dec1-6t

ESTATE OF JOHN SANKEY, SR., DECEASED.—To Jacob Sankey; Samuel Sankey; John Sankey; Cyrus Sankey; James W Sankey; Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Aaron Wolf; Lydia Sankey, intermarried with James G. Fritz; Susan Reichard; and Mary Catherine Sankey, the last two named are heirs of Polly Sankey, late Polly Reighard, deceased, heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, Sr., deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said John Sankey, Sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the sixth day of December, A.D. 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, December 22, 1866.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK HESS, DECEASED.—To Jeremiah Hess; Thomas Hess; Hannah Hess, intermarried with Michael Hendershot, both of whom are believed to be dead, leaving issue; Catharine Hess intermarried with Benjamin Brink; Sarah Hess, intermarried with John Lewis; Elizabeth Hess, intermarried with John Hess; Betsy Hess, intermarried with Gilbert Hess; Ann Hess, Amanda Hess, intermarried with Abraham Kline; Frederick Hess, Lucy Ann Hess, intermarried with Elias Shultz; Maria Hess; Sarah Hess and Berlinda Hess, the last seven named being children of John W. Hess, deceased, and all the above named the heirs at law of Frederick Hess, deceased; and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Frederick Hess, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867-3w.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C. &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a

LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash locks, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,
Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, all sizes, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,
A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, panuel, rip, and compass squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY
I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
crescent saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, hoe pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint
brushes, horse brushes, sleigh
bells, heel calks, enamelled kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce
pans, bread
axes, nails,
Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 528 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Sattinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.
Light Street, January 4, 1867.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE.
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, Ens. men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c. Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat Congress balmorals, Women's and men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 27 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CATAWISSA, PA.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Centralia, Columbia County, Penn'a.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—First door below the Court House, and adjoining the Post Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. jan.4,'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867

CLOTHING.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
such as
DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. HICKLING & CO'S
GREAT SALE OF WATCHES.

On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory:

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250	to $750
250 Magic Cased Gold Watches	200	to 500
500 Ladies' Watches, Enamelled	100	to 300
1,000 Gold hunting chronometer watch's	250	to 350
1,000 Gold hunting Levers, Gold lever	200	to 250
2,000 Gold hunting Duplex watches	150	to 200
5,000 Gold hunting American watches	100	to 150
5,000 Silver hunting levers	50	to 100
5,000 Silver hunting Duplexes	75	to 200
5,000 Gold ladies' Watches	50	to 200
10,000 Gold hunting lepines	50	to 75
10,000 Miscellaneous silver watches	50	to 100
25,000 Hunting hunting silver watches	25	to 50
50,000 Assorted watches, all kinds	10	to 75

Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co's Great American Watch Co., New York city, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming articles, are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are ent

PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART.

The Round Table is established for the unflinching discussion of the subjects named in its title. Its purpose is to be utterly fearless and untrammelled in forming its opinions, and to collect the most brilliant and scholarly writers in the country to give them expression. Some may occasionally be displeased by the tone and spirit wherein this is done, but we beg all such to consider—in the words of Mr. Ruskin—how much less harm is done in the world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear.

The Round Table is independent in politics, and it will not hesitate to condemn or to sustain such men or measures of whatever sect, clique, or party as may seem to the editors to be from time to time in a position of antagonism or otherwise to the material interests either of the metropolitan community or to those of the whole continental country.

The Round Table exists to serve the public, not individuals, and contributors are requested to avoid personal puffery and animadversion of every kind. Vigorous writers and able special correspondents are regularly employed, but the columns of the paper are open to merit, let it come whence it may.

Articles may be sent through any channel, but we will hold no personal explanations or discussions respecting them; moreover, we must decline henceforward to return unaccepted MS., and to this rule we will make no exception.

☞ Persons ordering subscriptions will please remit by postal money orders. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
oct6-tf 152 Nassau Street, New York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been pronounced by all to be by far the best and most interesting ever written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number, where it proved to be the most popular, powerful, and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine, and it is now published complete and unabridged, in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and the other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever before been written by this talented American authoress.

"Mrs. Stephens has justly become a favorite with all American readers of prose fiction, and the announcement of a new work from her graceful pen is cheerful news to thousands of readers. And there is a rare treat in store for them, for in 'The Soldier's Orphans' Mrs. Stephens has, if anything, eclipsed all her former efforts. There is less redundancy of scene and incident, but there is far more artistic excellence, and an elaboration of causes and effects, attainable only by practised writers. The action of the new novel transpires in Philadelphia, and beyond the limits of the city the authoress does not permit herself to wander. The time selected by Mrs. Stephens is recent, the late war, and she pictures with vivid distinctness the domestic suffering and sacrifices entailed by and made for the grand and heroic struggle for national unity. The plot is one of absorbing interest, the characters are great, being drawn from real life, strongly individualized, and the contrasts formed by their individual peculiarities, mental and physical, lend a rare charm to this last and most finished of Mrs. Stephens's books."

"The Soldier's Orphans" is published complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS'S OTHER WORKS.

The Gold Brick - $1 50	Mary Derwent - $1 50
Silent Struggles - 1 50	Fashion & Famine 1 50
The Wife's Secret - 1 50	The Old Homestead 1 50
The Rejected Wife 1 50	The Heiress - - 1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth for $2 each.

The above books are for sale by all booksellers. Copies of "The Soldier's Orphans," or of any other or all the above popular books by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, will be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Address all orders to the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
And they will receive immediate attention.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, by general consent, stands at the head of American magazines. It numbers among its contributors the most eminent writers of the day, both in Prose and Poetry, and its pages have always reflected what is best in American Literature. It has reached a circulation never before gained by any American magazine of this class, and it has, by the long period of its existence and the worth of its contributors, become firmly fixed in public esteem.

The following are among the most prominent regular contributors:

H. W. LONGFELLOW,
R. W. EMERSON,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
DONALD G. MITCHELL,
C. C. HAZEWELL,
J. G. WHITTIER,
O. W. HOLMES,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
HARRIET B. STOWE,
GAIL HAMILTON,
E. P. WHIPPLE.

TERMS: Single subscriptions, four dollars per year.

CLUB RATES.—Two copies for seven dollars; five copies for sixteen dollars; ten copies for thirty dollars; and each additional copy three dollars. For every club of twenty subscribers an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for sixty dollars.

POSTAGE.—The postage on the ATLANTIC is twenty-four cents per year, and must in all cases be paid at the office where it is received.

SPECIMEN COPIES of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY and our YOUNG FOLKS will be furnished together at five dollars per year.

Special inducements are offered to teachers and postmasters to procure subscribers to our periodicals. Agents wanted throughout the country. Address TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
121 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY is pulpished fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Kitty Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others.

"The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known Teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS.

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.

Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that youngheartedness which can alone speak to the childnature, or that the faith and ingenuousness of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of maturer years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influence. SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.

Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

PUBLICATIONS,

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World.

Critical Notices of the Press.

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NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:30 daily; Philadelphia 8:10 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:35 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 7 A.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 10:40 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.

MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 11:50 A.M.; Harrisburg 1:30 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 6:30 P.M., proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 6:45 P.M.

FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:10 P.M.; Philadelphia 11:50 P.M.; Harrisburg 4:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:40 P.M.; passeng